



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

article for an authoritative, condensed statement of a conclusion adverse to Weber's Law, of another principle which one of the authors would substitute for Weber's Law, and of the grounds on which both these claims rest.

J. M. B.

Ueber Sensomobilität. SIGM. EXNER. *Pflüger's Archiv.* 1891, XLVIII. 592.

Following experiments (already published) of the author and Herr Pineles of Vienna, on the motor effects of sensory lesions, this paper discusses the various ways in which motor impulses are regulated or controlled by the sensations to which they give rise. The author finds three not sharply distinguished cases: 1. In reflex actions—where neither the original stimulus nor the sensation caused by the motor impulse reaches consciousness (*e. g.*, intestinal movements), or the sensation may affect consciousness (*e. g.*, contraction of the pupils) and be controlled by the will (*e. g.*, winking). This he calls *subcortical control* (subcorticale Regulierung). 2. This subcortical action is not limited to reflexes, but may control acts which are pre-determined and are to be set in operation by some stimulus and guided by attention (*e. g.*, focusing the eyes). This is *control by determination* (Intentionsregulierung). 3. A *conscious* movement calls forth sensations which are essential to the correct execution of the movement (as in speech). This is *cortical control*. Bodily movements are in a high degree dependent on the senses. Disturbances of sensibility give rise to motor disturbances by removing one or other of the above-mentioned kinds of control.

Berlin.

H. C. WARREN.

Des Phénomènes de Synopsie. Par TH. FLOURNOY. Paris, Alcan, 1893.

M. Flournoy includes all the phenomena of "Colored Hearing" and of "Mental Forms" under the convenient and adequate name *Synæsthesia*—in place of which, to be sure, he himself usually employs the less defensible term *Synopsie*. One of the prominent features of the book is in fact the clearness and the usefulness of terminology and of classification, an especially important merit at this time, when the reaction against the formalism of classification without observation has resulted in the opposite tendency to make of psychological records a bare, formless diary of facts. The phenomena of synæsthesia are divided into three main groups: "*photisms*," among which are included, as by Bleuler and Lehmann, all the varieties of pseudo-chromesthesia; "*Schemes*," comprising not only "*forms*" (*diagrammes*) associated with series of words or numbers, but "*symbols*," or particular figures associated with single letters, numerals, colors and the like; and "*personifications*," in which the associated factor is no mere color or form, but has become richer and more concrete. From the standpoint of intensity, the phenomena are "*objectified*," "*simply imagined*," "*localized*" or "*thought*;" M. Flournoy has never observed a case in which color or form is actually objectified, but admits the possibility, chiefly on the testimony of Herr Ed. Gruber. The book is the result of the detailed observation by M. Flournoy of particular cases and of a statistical investigation undertaken by M. Claparède, in which 694 answers were received to 2600 circulars of inquiry. Not the least diverting part of the book, especially to any one who